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A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

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Some Editorial Comment.

Boston Socialists celebrated the birthday of Wendell Phillips.

Capital is dead labor, that vampire-like, only lives by sucking living labor, and lives the more, the more labor it sucks. — KARL MARX.

Of course there is prosperity! Look at all the starving people who were permitted to eat the galling provender of ostentatious charity on Christmas Day!

Leiter was not held by the coronor for running over that boy in Washington and crushing him beneath the wheels of his auto. No, you bet he wasn't!

Capitalism is afraid Socialism will prevent it from preserving the home. The way capitalism preserves the home is shown by the fact that in Connecticut there is one divorce to every ten marriages, in Rhode Island and New Hampshire one in every eleven, in San Francisco one in every six and in Indianapolis one in every four!

The comrades arrested in Philadelphia for street speaking were found guilty by a jury, but set free by the judge, who said that the Socialists had a right to speak on the streets so long as they did not obstruct travel and that it was a grave reflection on the executive branch of the government that our party had its street meetings broken up while other parties were not molested. The Socialists will continue to speak on the streets.

A Harvard professor has declared that the young man, Richard Evans, who was hanged in Chicago not long ago for the brutal ravishing and murder of a Mrs. Hollister, was innocent. He declares his conviction that the boy, who was of rather weak intellect, was led to make a false confession by the hounding suggestions of the police sweat box. It was a case of auto-suggestion, he says, and certainly auto-suggestion is no more hard to believe in than hypnotism, which is now pretty well known to be a fact in psychics. If the professor is correct, then Evans was murdered by the state, and a state cannot be hanged for murder. Here is certainly another strong argument in favor of abolishing the death penalty. And while the people are about it they might well afford to abolish that other abomination of modern civilization, the police sweat box. Under present conditions the police departments are above law—an absolute monarchy which becomes extremely criminal when in bad hands, as most police departments are.

Joseph Leiter, one of the meanest existing specimens of the full blown capitalist labor crusher, ran over a colored boy with his automobile in the streets of Washington the other day and the good old party coroner managed to secure a jury verdict of "unavoidable accident." That's why the capitalists are always careful to see that the right kind of a man is elected coronor. They need him in their business! They need such a man, who will get together the right kind of a jury, when some common working trash has the meanness to get under their scorching autos and spoil the pleasure of their rides. Leiter is the owner of the Ziegler (Ill.) coal mines, where he drove out the striking miners, imported negroes from the south and had the mines fortified to keep the miners away at the muzzle of rifles. Such men are above the government. They set up a government of their own when they think it will help on their plunder games. And they have no more regard for "human life than a savage dog." Well, every dog has his day!

It is safe to say that there never was a time when there was so much crooked stock on the market as at the present time. The wild cat money era just after the war has in it with the fleeing stock schemes that are now afoot. Suckers are being landed every minute and their savings transferred to the pockets of smooth schemers.

The partners of these schemers are the daily newspaper publishers. If they refused these harpies the chance to get at the people the harpies would have to close up shop. But the newspapers get their "divvy" of the spoil through large advertising contracts and, although they are morally certain that the schemes are the worst of humbugs, they do not propose to kill the birds that lay the golden eggs.

One Chicago daily, it appears, actually has refused to go into such a swindling partnership, and has refused a page advertisement of a stock swindle involving a fake railway to connect New York and Chicago.

The people should let newspapers

that print these swindling touting stock and other stock fakes know what they think of them. How would a law do that held newspapers printing such fake stuff equally liable with the swindlers for obtaining money by false pretenses, the newspapers being to all intents and purposes partners in the swindle!

A young working girl was picked up in a drunken stupor from the middle of a street in Milwaukee at 2 o'clock in the morning. She had been to a "shindy" dance. A young man, also drunk, was trying to drag her to her feet when the arrest was made. The girl did not recover consciousness for hours afterward. This somebody's daughter was the victim of bad social conditions, a working girl exhausted like her class by six days of long factory hours, and therefore bound to try to get as much enjoyment as possible out of her hours of relaxation. The dance was about the only place a girl of her class could go to, and a girl in her situation would have to have unusual will power and be bereft of the human inclinations and vanities to escape from the perils of such an environment. Many a girl like her treads the same path, as the round-up in any city police court of a Monday morning will show. They are not naturally vicious, they are merely treading their way along the path of life as modern conditions mark it out for them. If you would change the girl, change the environment.

The people are tired of breeding slaves for their masters, it seems, tired of providing an undiminished crop of cannon food for quarreling rulers or rapacious capitalist nations to set at shooting and being shot, tired of calling human beings into existence who are doomed to disease, misery, and anxious, sorry, lives. At all events Dr. Meslier of Paris has just published carefully prepared statistics covering the whole "civilized" world that are startling the ruling class. Taking the years of 1881 to 1903 he says that for every 1,000 married women from 15 to 55 years of age taken from different countries the births have decreased in England 18 per cent, 10 per cent in Scotland, 10 per cent in Bavaria, 7 per cent in Italy, 7 per cent in Sweden, 1 per cent in Russia, 17 per cent in France, 17 per cent in Denmark, 18 per cent in New Zealand, 24 per cent in Saxony, 25 per cent in the state of Victoria and 33 per cent in New South Wales.

Make of this earth a paradise and the lives of human beings secure and splendid and then see if the race will try to commit suicide.

Says the *Miners' Magazine*: "The Judas Iscariots of the Teamsters' Union, who have received the 'thirty pieces of silver' from an employers' association, are making a strenuous effort to convict Shea. There is no treason so infamous as treachery to the interests of the class that groans beneath the yoke of capitalist tyranny."

This is putting it about right. And it begins to look as if the suspicion of the Socialists of Chicago that Albert Young is doing "devil's work" for the Chicago employers' organization has some justification. The president of the Omaha Teamsters' union claims that Young wanted to organize a slugging brigade at the time of the Omaha teamsters' strike. He says: "He told me that Shea favored moral persuasion, while he thought the hospital was as good for gathering recruits. I brought my foot down right there and told Young that if he attempted any such tactics in Omaha I would turn him over to the police. He said he had a gang of twenty men in Chicago; he wanted my confidence and wanted me to point out the leaders of the non-unionists. His plan was to lay out as many as possible of the non-unionists and he figured on securing recruits in large numbers and figured on making a good showing for himself as an organizer. He told me that sluggers could drop into Omaha, do the work, and get away without danger of identification."

Algernon Lee—another pensioner of Herron-Rand—has come to the assistance of Mailly in the New York *Worker*. He claims that the facts stated by Victor Berger in his article about the election in the Ninth district of New York are "false statements." But Victor Berger took the facts right from the report of the New York Executive Committee, from the charges brought by that committee and the discussion of those charges, as reported in the New York *Volkzeitung*, certainly a paper very friendly to Hillquit and Mailly. The New York *Volkzeitung* company also publishes the *Worker*, of

which Mailly is the editor, but the *Worker* did not say anything about the affair.

All the statements are taken from the report of the City Executive Committee, as supplemented by its spokesman, Comrade Oppenheim. Private letters from New York claimed a good deal more.

Now, did the City Executive Committee of New York make "false statements." We don't believe it. We will, at any time, prefer to believe the official report of the Executive Committee of New York, which was in charge of the entire campaign, rather than believe Mailly, Lee and Co. Besides, if Mailly and Lee and the rest of the Herron pensioners have a good conscience, why did they hush up the whole affair and print nothing in the New York *Worker* but the whitewash resolutions.

The interested capitalist press has taught a good many people to believe that everything that is done officially is honestly done, that it is applied wisdom and that a scaly capitalist politician becomes a saint once he is elected to office. But the fact is that this is not true, and that these political vermin once in office become the tools of the capitalist class. And it is just possible, isn't it, that capitalist politicians who reach their highest party reward by getting a life job on the U. S. supreme court bench are not wholly reborn by that process! Justice Shiras' class decision on the income tax of some years ago is still remembered. Some time ago a colored man named Jenkins confessed to having committed a murder in self-defense in Mississippi. He fled, and later was discovered to be at work in Pueblo, Colo. The governor of Mississippi promptly signed extradition papers, but Gov. McDonald of Colorado interposed. He was afraid the negro would not get a fair trial in Mississippi, and that he would be the victim of race prejudice. So he sent a telegram to the Mississippi governor demanding that he guarantee the negro a fair trial in case the requisition was granted. This was certainly giving the murderer a good deal of consideration. But turn to the head officials of the Western Federation of Miners. On an alleged confession given to Pinkerton by the slayer of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho that these officials had some connection with the case, the officials of the two states, both states being officers by tools of the big capitalist mine owners, entered into a conspiracy by which the union officials were suddenly pounced on, thrown aboard a special train held in waiting, and carried into Idaho and thrown into prison. Their efforts to get a hearing so as to clear themselves was resisted by the entire legal machinery of these states, with a class decision of the U. S. Supreme court to crown the infamy. Compare this case with that of the colored murderer. And then draw your own conclusions.

A Roosevelt Third Term League has been set up with the slogan of making Teddy run whether he wants to or not. "We have come upon days in our social and political life, fermenting with distrust and requiring firm control," says the circular sent out by the self-organized bunch of politicians. Teddy knows what firm control means, all right, for do we not have him to thank that the great coal agitation of a few years back came to a governmentally forced settlement, whereby the miners went back to their underground lives of perpetual famine and the control of the coal wealth was saved for the barons, who at once started in to raise the price of coal to get back their losses? And not only have they gotten back those losses, but they are still punishing the people for their sympathy with the strike by exacting profits they never would have dreamed of exacting

Where Part of What We Don't Get, Goes!

John D. Rockefeller draws a yearly income of \$60,000,000. In other words, he receives \$164,383.53 per day, or \$14 a minute. For a man whose digestion bars expensive food, whose fear of death prevents ostentation, whose most costly dissipation is golf, this must leave a very pretty surplus. Suppose he owned a city. Then he could employ—36,529 carpenters at \$4.50 a day, or 25,782 plasterers and bricklayers at \$5.60 a day, or 73,059 trolley motormen at \$2.25 a day, or 76,457 conductors at \$2.15 a day, or 164,383 shopgirls at \$1 a day, or 547,402 lacemakers at the usual scale of Belgian lacemakers, 30 cents a day, or 249,064 servant girls, at 66 cents a day, or \$20 a month. If Mr. Rockefeller, on the other hand, should decide that his present force of plain-clothes guards was insufficient to protect him and wished to replace them with a regular army, paid at the same rate Uncle Sam allows his soldier boys—\$13 a month—that daily \$164,383.53 would employ a force of 379,346 warriors. The army of the United States contains 66,385 men. The John D. Rockefeller army would be six times as large. Or, if John D. should become converted to the "larger-navy" idea, and expend his daily income on providing seamen at average rates of from \$16 to \$24 a month for Uncle Sam's cruisers and battleships, a new set of these craft would be needed to hold all the men that this sum would hire. The John D. navy could boast 249,064 blue jackets. Divide your own daily income into that of Mr. Rockefeller if you like and figure out for yourself the number of men or women of your own training capacity the Standard Oil magnate could afford to hire. Where do you "get off?"—E.

Industrial Murder!

Dr. Josiah Strong, writing on "Our Industrial Juggernaut" in the *North American Review* for November, estimates the number of industrial accidents in the United States in one year at considerably over 500,000. This is 50 per cent more than the killed and injured on both sides in the late war between Russia and Japan.

but for the way the strike was "settled." And they are doing it under protection of Teddy's government! The Third Term League says the "frightened and vengeful wealth controlling forces of the country will resort to any means to defeat him." Will they now! Will Standard Oil? Not after the way Teddy worked to save Standard Oil's control of Idaho so the persecution of the Western Federation of Miners might go on with continued capitalist malignity. And if he is not hated by Standard Oil, certainly the other throttling trusts do not have a very deep antipathy to him.

Bishop Grafton of the Episcopal church also agrees with Secretary Shaw that there is danger in too much prosperity. Webster says prosperity means "advance in anything good or desirable." So it seems queer that there could be anything very bad in having increasing good. And there would be nothing bad about it if our prosperity were a real prosperity instead of a class prosperity. There is a little fly known as the ichneumon fly that enjoys a sort of capitalistic prosperity in its reproductive activities. That is to say, it affixes its eggs to the back of some luckless caterpillar, ranging them nicely side by side, so that the caterpillar's back is completely covered. Each egg stands on end, and after the poor unsuspecting burden bearer has carried them round for a while they begin to hatch in a horrible way. That is, the little worms come out of the eggs at the point where they are attached to the caterpillar's back, and they have such a merciless appetite that they eat their way through the caterpillar's hide and down into his interior. The caterpillar is suddenly aware of the fact that it is being attacked, but as the eggs hatch out nearly simultaneously it is soon bored into by such a number of hungry mouths that after writhing in agony for a short time its vitals are reached and death comes mercifully to its relief. There's prosperity for the brood of the ichneumon fly but even a capitalistic free bread wagon would not save the caterpillar. Our capitalistic prosperity of the present day does not go far enough to entirely devour the working class! It lives upon a class who are not so stupid as the caterpillars, and that may in time get sense enough to force a change in the game, so that our human ichneumon flies will have to go out of existence. The safety of the capitalist class under our present system lies in not consuming the working class too greedily, for if the cannibalism is carried on too recklessly something may happen, just as Secretary Shaw has hinted at.

No capitalist paper boasts more editorially about unparalleled prosperity in this country or scolds more at the possibility of naughty agitators breaking it down than the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. And yet what did we see on the streets of Milwaukee during Christmas days, but free bread wagons sent out by the *Sentinel* itself, to relieve the distress of the people, who are living in the midst of the wonderful "prosperity!" Now we are free to admit that there can be several kinds of prosperity. There might

be a prosperity, for instance, which only has an existence for a favored class. A prosperity which consists in great superabundance for those favored, coupled with the added opportunity to gratify the feelings along the line of giving charity either in a philanthropic spirit or as an anchor to windward as tending to lessen menacing discontent. But in order to have such a prosperity there must not only be sated contentment for the fortunate but there must be a dispossessed class, a stripped class, to whom charity can be doled out. All this is one kind of prosperity—and a very evil sort, of course. And then there might be another kind, filled with even handed justice for all, the kind of prosperity that exists among the wild animals when one an dall are fat and sleek—but we realize that this is dreaming, for so long as the capitalist system is allowed to rule our lives such things are not only impossible, but in some eyes grotesque. No, it is the other kind of prosperity that must obtain when free bread wagons have to be sent out!

And it is not only an evil kind of prosperity, but really an unsatisfactory kind all around. For the fortunate few do not get unalloyed enjoyment out of their lives when they must feel that they are walking above a rumbling volcano of human misery. The joy of giving charity, the self-gratification of it as a means of indulging a natural desire to help those in distress, or as a means of vaunting one's superior station, is followed by the spectre of apprehension. For Sec'y. Shaw isn't the only one who has thought about a prosperity that is dangerous.

The *Chicago Daily Socialist* has stepped into the breach and hurls at the employers' organization of that city the charge that the attempt now being made to prove that the big Teamsters' strike of a year and a half ago was corrupt and disgraceful is gigantic conspiracy of capitalist interests, which plans to prostitute the law to labor's injury and to put unionism out of business by means of perjured witnesses and a newspaper-manufactured public sentiment. It shows there was a plot of the Chicago Employers' Association against the Chicago Federation of Labor. By disrupting the big Teamsters' union it hoped to bring disaster on the Federation and then to be able to handle each union one at a time. The employers, it says, deliberately prepared to bring on the conflict. Montgomery Ward & Co., was chosen to break a labor contract and start the fight. Although Marshall Field & Co. have no connection with the other firm, it hauled a bag of sawdust to Montgomery Ward's so as to make the strike certain. Then the employers hired thugs to create violence and discredit the strikers. They advertised for negroes in Mobile, Alabama, took all they could get without regard to their character, armed them and put them in position to provoke as much resentment as possible. The Teamsters' organization was infinitesimal in numbers compared to the mobs that drove the negroes from the streets. The employers promoted the violence, the union tried to check it. Among other things it was planned to get the militia on the scene. On the day that the employers' committee went to the state capitol to try to secure the troops it was planned to lead the strikers into a riot, the news of which received at Springfield, would cause a revulsion of popular feeling and force the state government to grant the request for troops. The thing had been planned very carefully. Pres. Shea received a telephone call from Tom Barrett, the sheriff, asking him to send 200 union men to the courthouse "to be sworn in as special deputies." Shea, who was on his guard, pretended he would send the men, but instead went to the

What Will the Kaiser Do?

By Victor L. Berger.

A "Cultur-Kampf"—a fight against Clericalism—is now raging on both sides of the Rhine. In both countries the trouble is with the Clerical party. But here the resemblance ceases. In France the fight is for religious and civic liberty. In Germany it is simply a family quarrel between the temporal and the spiritual forces of reaction.

It is characteristic of the situation in Germany that the government, according to cable dispatches, does not intend to break outright with the Centrum (the Clerical party). The Kaiser only wants to let it know that it is not indispensable.

That is the real reason for the dissolution of the Reichstag. The refusal to vote a certain sum (7½ million dollars) for Southwest Africa was only the long desired pretext for making an effort to shake off the yoke of the troublesome Clerical party.

It would be an inexcusable folly, of course, to insist on a reduction of the army in the colonies which could put in doubt the result of the war. But it was for the Kaiser's government and his partisans to show that such a reduction is impossible. The official figures, however, stand in the way. They show that the number of the "rebels" has been reduced to 300 men in all. Yet the Kaiser wants to keep 8,000 colonial troops (mostly blacks) in Southwest Africa.

The Imperial chancellor, von Buelow, in a regular stump speech which was his last expression in the Reichstag, gave the keynote for the government campaign in this coming election. It is not a question of a couple of millions of dollars, more or less. It is the question whether the Reichstag shall decide on questions of peace and war.

"Shall we abandon our national position," said Prince Buelow, "for the sake of an insignificant sum, at the end of a campaign which has cost hundreds of millions? Shall all this sacrifice have been made for nothing? Shall the German nation be smaller than other nations? That is the question to which the German Empire will have to answer yes or no."

Now this is, of course, not the question, at least not in the way that Buelow puts it. The Centrum (Clerical party) has gone with the government through thick and thin on the colonial question. It has even addressed the voters from the pulpit in order to kindle in them that kind of patriotism.

But Buelow, or rather the Kaiser, wants to imitate Bismarck. After the attempt on the life of old Emperor William, and later when Bismarck wanted to put through the seven years budget for the army, he appealed to the "patriotism" of Germany and won out. But Bismarck could use the fear of war with France. He even sent around to the terror-stricken peasants pictures of how the French soldiers would take away their last cow from the stable. That time the thing took. But the danger to the southwest African sand-hills because of the Kaffirs will not scare the German peasant one bit—on the contrary he will say to himself, "The whole business may be stolen, for all I care."

The prospects for a successful hurrah campaign are therefore very poor. The men of the Centrum (the Clericals) will hold fast to their party. Moreover, the campaign is really far less against the Centrum than against the Social-Democracy. The voters of the Centrum are mostly obedient voting cattle of the priests, and it is not easy to get them out of their usual ruts. But among the three million voters of the Social-Democracy are doubtless a large number of floating voters, who, the Kaiser believes, can be won from it by this humping patriotism.

But the Kaiser does not understand his own people. He is a man of petty tricks in domestic as well as foreign politics. With the visits of princes, with memorial gifts, etc., he imagines he can influence the Americans, and with his Africa trap he disheartens the Germans. Both nations, of course, have quite different matters at heart. Babel has even predicted a Social-Democratic majority for the next Reichstag.

The opposition to the German government in the Reichstag consists of the Centrum, the Social-Democrats, the Poles, and the Alsatians taken together. There also are a few Freisinnige (Manchester Liberal) votes.

It is now of interest to consider the strength of these opposition parties in the dissolved Reichstag, in order, as clearly as possible, to understand whether the government can win its game.

Of interest, in this respect, are some figures of our German Socialist daily paper in New York.

The German Reichstag has 397 members. At its dissolution, these members were divided in the following parties: The Centrum 102, Social-Democrats 79, Poles 15, Alsatians 9. These together make 205 members for the opposition, or six more than an absolute majority, without reckoning in the Freisinnige (Ultra "Talisman Fair") and People's party, since they are very uncertain allies.

The government parties are composed of 72 Conservatives, 32 National Liberals, and 36 Freisinnige of the opposite sort, thus altogether only 160 supporters of the government. To these may be added about 30 representatives of various small parties, who indeed stand for the government, but, however, are not always to be depended upon. The government can absolutely rely only upon the Conservatives and the National Liberals, therefore upon only 124 delegates.

Thus the German government needs 75 more votes than it had in the last Reichstag to get a majority, and it is simply impossible for the government to gain that many seats.

As for the opposition: 72 electoral districts are absolutely sure to the Centrum (Clerical party). Not even the Social-Democrats could touch any of them.

The Social-Democrats, in the election of 1903, elected 54 members at the first election and 27 at the secondary election. To these may be added the 15 Poles and 9 Alsatians, thus in all 155 members of the Reichstag. Moreover, there are 13 districts in which only the Social-Democratic and Clerical candidates came before the secondary elections, and which in all probability will now elect a candidate of one of the other of these two parties, therefore, in any case, a representative of the opposition.

This would give a total of 168 opposition members, whose seats appear to be assured at the coming election.

In any case, consider the matter as you will, in view of the situation in the "sure" districts, it seems all but impossible that the government can get a majority in the new Reichstag.

The question is then, what will happen if the majority of the members should belong to the opposition? Will the emperor dissolve the Reichstag again? Or will he suspend the Constitution of Germany? Bismarck thought of that once, and he wanted to carry out his plans, but the present Kaiser, William II, who believed he could annihilate the Social-Democrats without that, stopped the "Iron Chancellor."

The question then is, and it is a very serious question, What will the Kaiser do after election?

Victor L. Berger

courthouse himself and found several wagon loads of negro strike-breakers being unloaded there, for the evident purpose of getting into a conflict with the strikers in time for an alarming telegram to reach Springfield just as the employers' committee was waiting on the governor. But there was no conflict, hence no telegram, and the troops were not ordered out. Shea claims that Young is perjuring himself on those without money.

The Clearing of the Movement in Italy.

DR. NUPPA WRITES OF THE DIFFERENT GROUPS IN THE ITALIAN PARTY AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR. THE RECENT CONGRESS IN ROME.

(London Clarion)

A few words on the attitude of the Socialist party in Italy may not be inopportune now on the eve of the opening of the Italian Parliament, more especially as a certain vagueness appears to prevail in England regarding Italian politics and Socialism particularly.

As has been already reported in the English Press, the Socialists met in Congress at Rome recently after two years of bickering and internal dissensions, that have impeded progress and development, and prevented the manifestation of past years.

But it seemed at the Congress that the two rival sections that declared themselves at Bologna were not sufficient to create disorder in the camp, so a third must needs appear, and then a fourth, plainly showing the hostility of the party against itself, instead of against the Bureaucracy and the existing state of society. On closer inspection, however, the real divisions consisted of two only—the Reform party and the Revolutionary party, the others being offshoots more or less legitimate of these.

The policy of the Reform party was that of propaganda and a vigorous, incessant, economic war against privilege and class.

That of the Revolutionary party was, as its name implies, a policy of strengthening and preparing for a grand assault on the hated Bureaucracy. The first willing to collaborate with all democratic parties; the second refusing every overture, and taking up a position of absolute isolation. As will be seen, they were really two entirely different parties, separate in thought, irreconcilable in action, and estranged in sympathy, rather than two sections of the same party. The Reform party, more powerful of number and firm in its adhesion to the Parliamentary party, has always inspired the general policy of the whole body of Socialists, but the Revolutionary party, small of number, energetic, obstinate, in spite of repeated defeats at the polls, the nominal leaders of the party have not been idle these last few years. They created the third section that showed itself for the first time at the Congress at Rome—"Syndicalism."

Of French origin, Syndicalism may be likened to a combination of trades unionism and the Independent Labor party (English Socialist party), and it was intended to signalize the initiation of organization in the Socialist ranks.

In one word, it was meant to be the means of reinvigorating the Marxian theory of Class War.

Syndicalism had found good ground for propaganda in the mass of the workers who were tired of the interminable and damaging disputes inside the Socialist party, but it had one grave defect; that of origin. To be god-fathered by the Revolutionary party, which, while changing front, still intended to retain its spirit of complete isolation, was not in its favor, and so this is why a considerable section of the party, not wishing to connect itself with the Revolutionary party, even under the banner of Syndicalism, and being averse to swelling the ranks of the extreme left of the Reform party, created the fourth section "Integralism"—a

kind of middle way between the two extreme trends of thought.

The leader of the Integralists was Enrico Ferri, editor of the *Avanti*, the deputy most eloquent, most cultivated, and most active of the Parliamentary group—Revolutionary in the heat of the campaign that he conducts inside and outside of Parliament, and Reformer because he feels the necessity of Fabian policy, of making use of friends—and enemies when possible, as he did in the late Ministry of Sonnino. His eternal antagonist was Filippo Turati, leader of the Reform party, mild, acute, critical, as deputy always listened to attentively in the Chamber; but attacked and criticised by every party on account of his unmerciful and cutting irony that has procured him an infinite number of enemies.

A third leader was Arturo Labriola, a young Neapolitan lawyer, of great eloquence, with convictions clearly and definitely anarchical; leader of the Revolutionists, he has led them from disaster to disaster with his intemperate and disorganized ideas. His last defeat, at the Congress of Rome, was no less crushing and decisive than usual, despite of his being an orator of the highest class, despite that he told a few cold, crude truths, despite that some of his arguments were irrefutable. He and the Syndicalist party were overwhelmed by a combination at the last moment between the Reform party and the Integralist party. The catastrophe theory of Marx will not find favor here in Italy. The working classes, too much and too long oppressed, have not the patience to wait for the wholesale collapse of the existing state of society, but are anxious to receive some little amelioration, even if they must work with non-Socialists for this purpose.

The doctrine of Evolution is beginning to be accepted more readily by the people; they commence to realize that revolution means war, with all the perils and privations for the soldier, and none for the general who commands—at a safe distance.

Has the Congress of Rome marked out finally the straight way for Italian Socialism? From one point of view undoubtedly yes. The negation of the doctrine of revolution could not have been more explicit or more solemn.

The policy of the Italian Bureaucracy would have to be very blind and imprudent indeed to awaken the violent feelings of discontent that form the basis of Revolution. But it cannot be, and it shall not be. The nation itself is now transformed, advanced, more educated.

It will never again be possible to have a government so reactionary as that of the Minister Pelloux.

The Government will rather place more faith in a policy of temporizing like that inaugurated by the present prime minister, the Hon. Biondini, one of the ablest Parliamentarians in the Italian chamber. By means of small reforms, sapiently conceded, the present government continues to flatter and terrorize with all political parties, without ever daring to face the really important questions, a division on which would reduce its heterogeneous majority to its original elements.

Italian Socialists let a splendid opportunity slip by, two or three years ago, when the people had confidence in their ability and faith in the movement, but today the continual disputes between the different Socialist factions, the melancholy figure made by the Radical party, the almost vanished Republican party, have rendered the nation sceptical of the future and the seriousness of Democracy.

Much time will pass before the lost ground can be regained, and the ever-menacing Clerical party must be counted with, for it also has been strengthening its position in the same proportion as the Socialists have been weakening theirs.

In a year or two we may have a surprise, not the destruction of the Marxian theory, but its modification. It was clearly demonstrated at the Congress of Rome that the present policy, disorganized and confused of purpose, must yield to a systematized, intelligent campaign by the working classes represented by the trade organizations and the leagues, for in this way only is true Socialism possible.

The "Labour Confederation," the new organization that is now being formed, will decide on all questions of policy affecting the working classes, and, by sending its own representatives to Parliament, can plead the cause of the workers in the Chamber.

In conclusion, it is very evident that the Socialist movement in Italy is at present passing through a grave crisis, seriously menacing its political efficacy, for it is confronted with a most rapid development in the importance of the workmen's leagues and trade organizations that threaten to finally absorb it.

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intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

At an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development which world-process which is rapidly separating a working, or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made; by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:
THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both in
industry and agriculture, but it is ruled by the capitalist class,
which is numerically a very small fraction of the population.
Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and
against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming
majority.
We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the
interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth.
That is, we believe that the government should be in the hands of the
people, and not in the hands of a few capitalists who own only
twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership
a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF
OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is
going on at a pell-mell speed.
The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in
order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of
to the FEW.
Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must
sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production
and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.
The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact.
The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy
the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has be-
come sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such com-
mon ownership.
To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the
shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Dem-
ocratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nation-
ally) is organized to bring this about—the abolition of
capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy
class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social-
Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the
drummers.
The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubt-
less achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist
system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the
higher system of society.
To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the
following:
Program of International Social-Democracy:
1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and
combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased re-
muneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest
in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers
against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No
child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.
**IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SO-
CIAL-DEMOCRATS.**

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1883	2,000
1896	35,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.
The German parliament has been dissolved by the kaiser because
it failed to please his majesty in the matter of the South Africa army
credits. The new election will take place the latter part of January
in all likelihood and already Germany is seething with campaigners.
The Social-Democrats are making things decidedly interesting. They
played a leading part in the stormy scenes preceding the dissolution.
Herr Bebel spoke at length and in terms of fierce denunciation,
and frequently amidst great uproar. He indicted the whole Colonial
administration for the financial scandals, declaring that the govern-
ment only hanged the small thieves, letting the big ones escape; and,
referring to the Peters and Puttkamer scandal, he declared that the
entire Colonial administration, up to the Imperial Chancellor, ought
to be in the dock.
Turning to the conduct of the war, Herr Bebel proceeded to
bring evidence of unspeakable horrors. The first lieutenant at the
head of an expedition against the Cohos tribe, which refused to sub-
mit to the Germans, surprised a village near Nightingale Rapids, and,
it was alleged, killed all the inhabitants except the children, whom,
to the number of 52, he put into 14 trucks and cast into the rapids. (Up-
roar and cries of "Shame.") The writer of the letter named a witness
of this. Herr Puttkamer, he added, was alleged to have known of
this, but took no action.
Continuing, Herr Bebel asserted that formerly it had been the
practice to cut off the ears of dead males to establish the number of
killed, but the blacks also cut off women's ears, thus deceiving their
commanders as to the number of males killed. Therefore, the same
first lieutenant, it was said, commanded his men to cut off the genital
members of male victims rather than bring them back to the com-
mander in order to show how many male negroes had been killed.
Another captain had three natives, who were accused of theft, blown
from cannons in his presence. (Great uproar.) "If these things are
true," Herr Bebel cried, "they are dastardly horrors such as never
occurred in colonies before." (Cries of "Shame," and a voice on the
right: "You are right.")
Turning to the case of Dr. Peters, Herr Bebel said that Baron
von Richthofen, when he was director of the Colonial Department,
summoned Privy Councillor Hellwig, who had officially taken action
against Dr. Peters, and advised him to resign, as his action in the
matter had been too violent and would not be forgiven him. Baron
von Richthofen promised Herr Hellwig a position as director of one
of the Cameroon companies if he resigned. (Sensation.) Herr Bebel
declared that Herr Hellwig was a victim of the Reichstag members,
Count Arnim, Herr Arendt and Herr von Kardoff. Those gentlemen,
Herr Bebel exclaimed, had abused their positions as deputies.
Tremendous uproar ensued, and Herr Arendt sprang up and ad-
vanced to the tribune. The vice president rang his bell, and said:
"You must not accuse members of the house of abusing their posi-
tion as deputies."
Herr Bebel—I refuse to withdraw a single word.
The uproar increased. Herr Zubel, a Socialist member from
Berlin, pointing to the right, shouted: "There are the criminals; look
at them!"
One of the immediate effects of Bebel's speech was the "break-up"
of the clerical forces. Bebel had pictured the Southwest African con-
ditions so forcefully that the Catholic party was compelled to come
out into the open. He insisted that the Clerical leaders knew all
about Southwest Africa, and if they failed to take a stand against the
government now the German people would get even with the Catho-
lic party at the general elections in 1908.
Much to the surprise of the government, Mr. Roeren, a Catholic
leader, followed with a speech in which he not only reiterated Bebel's
charges, but presented new material against the government's ruinous
work in Africa.
With these disclosures ringing down the curtain prematurely of
the parliament just past, the liveliest campaigning Germany has ever
witnessed may be looked for, with a certainty that the vote of over
three millions polled last time by our party will be largely increased,
and a still greater number of representatives sent to the Reichstag.
Capitalistic thugs at Red Lodge, Montana, set upon the Socialist
mayor, Comrade Austin, last week
STRIFE The Labor and
Capital Conflict
in game form.
The Socialist game, interesting, educa-
tional. Now GET ONE FOR CHRISTMAS.
Send thirty-five cents to W. R. Parr,
Anderson, Indiana, or call at the office of
The Social-Democratic Herald and buy
a deck. DO IT NOW.

Proclamation and Appeal from Blood-Drenched Russia!

WORKINGMEN—COMRADES!
The Russian government, to fight revolution, has appealed to the bourgeoisie of the entire world, and up
to this time the appeal has not been vain. The masses to carry on the fight have ever been forthcoming;
and with the help of the bourgeoisie, with their money, the government has bought the implements of destruc-
tion, the deadly weapons, to be used against the rebellious nation.
But we, the Russian Social-Democratic party, turn to the international proletariat to help us in our struggle
against our Aukst-barbaric government. We appeal to the feeling of solidarity in our European and Ameri-
can comrades. And it gives us the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to say that the latter were by no means
behindhand in coming to our aid, and they rendered the aid across the water to us, the Russian proletariat, and
through the Russian Social-Democratic party, rendered assistance to our cause.
Comrades! You know that the fight of the Russian people has not been fought to the end. The class-
conscious Russian proletariat still has a long series of cruel, bloody, difficult, bloody conflicts, involving the
greatest sacrifices. The Russian proletariat is well aware of this; and it is ready to pay the price. And because
it is aware of the struggles to come, it formed a closely knit and ever. The Jewish Social-Democratic Work-
ingmen's Federation ("The Bund"), the Social-Democratic party of Lithuania and Poland, and the Lithuanian Social-
Democratic party have all united with the Russian Social-Democratic Labor party, and now constitute one great
and powerful party—the party of the proletariat. Thus consolidated and strengthened, the revolutionary pro-
letariat is about to enter upon a new stage of the struggle—the impending election for the Duma—which it has
determined to use as a vehicle for furthering the cause of political and industrial liberation to the Russian people.
The election campaign has already begun; the government initiating the contest by still further re-
stricting, with the aid of its servile bureaucratic senate, the scanty voting rights of a large part of the working
class and the peasantry.
The government thus hopes to insure at the polls a victory of the reaction, which might strengthen its
hands and delay the overthrow of the autocracy. Such a victory must be prevented at all costs! The party
of the proletariat is therefore energetically preparing for the election, and will strain every nerve to frustrate
this perfidious scheme and to prevent the next parliament from becoming a pliant tool in the hands of the ruling
clique.
But it will be a hard and bitter fight and we will need your moral and financial aid. We, therefore, turn
to you with the plea to help us, your brothers, in this critical hour of our need.
Long live the Proletariat!
Long live the International Social-Democracy!
THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY.
St. Petersburg, November, 1906.
P. S.—All contributions should be sent and checks and drafts made payable to Dr. MAXIM ROMM, 306
E. 15th Street, New York City, the official representative in America of the Russian Social-Democratic party
and treasurer of its New York branch.

A Notable Address.
Continued from page 3.
the cottage at the foot of the hill
from that allowed for the family in
the cottage.
Mr. Edwards then proceeded to
describe the morality and ethical
code under feudalism, showing
wherein it had changed slightly
from that under the slave system.
Then he took up the moral system
which followed the change from the
feudal system to the free wage sys-
tem.
Consider Changes of Conditions.
"Consider the condition of affairs
in this country, and see how it has
produced its own moral problem,"
he said. "A continent with all its
vast natural resources has been
opened for exploitation, and men
have devoted themselves to it with
all their energies. I do not mean
to say that it is all bad. The ethics
of free lands a hundred years ago
when there were only a few mil-
lions of people in the country has
nothing whatever to do with the
question of free lands today, when
the lands are being gobbled up and
the Lord is not making any more
of it just now. The ethical problem
of the man with \$50,000 a few years
ago under competition is not in any-
way akin to the problem which con-
fronts the man who has \$50,000,000
to invest. Men have not hesitated
to crowd a rival to the wall to float
an immense stock on plans that
never have been plotted."
Morals Based on Business.
"Some of you present being told
that your judges are the result of
a system. Somehow you seem to
feel that a judge ceases to be a man
when he goes to sit on the bench.
You seem to feel that he is disas-
sociated from all his early training,
that he overrides all the influences
of environment and that in his ju-
dicial functions he becomes as great
as God."
"Laws are the result of economic
conditions just the same as morals.
Wherever there is slavery there you
will find the same kind of laws tend-
ing to keep down the slave in his
place. Wherever there was feudal-
ism there you found the same sort
of feudal laws. Laws come up
through economic pressure. It
ought to make a business man stand
up all the straighter when he knows
that the laws follow him and not
he follows the laws. Through all
the ages property has been power.
Property has been and is now gov-
ernment. Morals are based upon
business. Laws are based upon
business. Rulership is based upon
business."
Something Is Happening Today.
"The common people never have
ruled in this country. Property
has ruled in America. How does
it rule? Partly by influence. It
has picked out the man for selec-
tion, the man for the legislature.
What have we been passing through
for the last four or five years by
this sort of thing? Sometimes a
great corporation passes out the
word: 'Vote this way or lose your
job.' Sometimes property has ruled
by buying votes, or failing in that
has ruled by capturing the minis-
ters, the lawyers, the doctors and
the legislature.
"But something is happening
these days. It is too big for us to
handle. It is too big for us to guess
at. All Utopian plans have failed to
work out. The men who planned
them guessed wrong. But we can
do something to guide things. We
can insist on education. I don't
think there is going to be a revolu-
tion. Education will prevent a revolu-
tion. There never has been a
revolution in the history of the
world until the non-productive
class, the people who work on sal-
aries, have found it unprofitable to
stand by the property owners or
ruling class."
Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.
Correspondents
are urged to
write as brief-
ly as possible
and on one
side of the
paper only.
"Scarcity" of Men!
To the Editor: You have doubt-
less kept track of the session of the
Interstate Commerce Commission in
Minneapolis. If so, you will know of
the statement that it is impossible to
get men sufficient to do the work.
A little side light on this claim
came to my attention this morning.
A man came to the shop of my son
in Robbinsdale (six miles from Minne-
apolis on the G. N. R. R.) and asked
permission to sleep in the Village
hall. My son questioned him until
convinced he had been unfairly dealt
with, and then took him home, fed,
warmed, and sheltered him, and gave
him a coat, as he only had one thin
overcoat and a vest.
This is the story of the way the R.
R. uses the men engaged to work for
it. About eight weeks ago this man
and nearly 20 others were engaged
by an employment agency to work for
the G. N. R. R., paying \$2.00 each for
their jobs. Free transportation was
provided to a point a little over 400
miles from here. On their arrival
they were informed that they would
have to wait a while before beginning
work.
A good price was charged them for
board, and as their money gave out,
they were turned out to shift for
themselves, 400 miles away, and out
on the prairies in a northwestern win-
ter, with nothing to do but beg,
steal, starve or walk back to civiliza-
tion, and a strong probability that
no one would be found to rob or heg-
monize, until they were past waiting
assistance from anyone.
This particular man stole a ride
on the BUMPERS of a freight car
for a long way, and was finally found
and pulled out by a railroad man
when the thermometer was 20 below
zero and the wind blowing almost a
gale.
He was nearly frozen but thawed
out by rapid work on the tie trail.
On his arrival in Robbinsdale he
claimed he had not tasted a morsel of
food for over twenty-four hours and
his appetite fully substantiated his
claim. The man appears quite in-
telligent; is a young man, and says he
failed from Milwaukee, where he has
a young son that he is trying to sup-
port. He seemed fairly well posted
on Socialism, but says he cannot vote
as he cannot remain long enough in a
place to gain a residence.
He says the country is literally
overrun with men that have been
deceived into going out there to work
in the harvest fields; but that the
R. R. does not move the crops, and
as a consequence, the men have not
been paid for their work, and are now
roaming the country, stealing, beg-
ging and starving, while the harvest-
ers and threshing outfits are still
standing in the fields, and any
quantity of grain unthreshed and go-
ing to waste.
J. J. Hill and his satellites do not
provide us with information that per-
mits us to show how the railroad
companies could move one-third more
cars of freight in 1905 than in 1906.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

IN YANKEE LAND
Comrade Freeman Knowles of
Deadwood, S. D., has been elected
a national committeeman.
Comrade Thomas J. Lally has
been elected an alderman at Salem,
Mass., on the Socialist ticket.
The recount in Brockton, Mass.,
which was secured by the Socialists,
reduced the plurality of the old
party man declared elected mayor
from 146 to 30.
Comrades at Woonsocket, R. I.,
have filed a protest of the election
returns, accompanied by affidavits
of more comrades who voted our
ticket in the second ward than the
count gave us votes.
Comrade Franklin H. Went-
worth will debate at Portland, Me.,
with Prof. John Graham Brooks
and Edward J. Rice, a prominent
New England attorney, the subject
being the menace of organized
wealth to Republican institutions.
Pure and simple trade unionists
at Cleveland, O., are now bent on
suppressing the Cleveland Citizen,
they having failed in ousting Com-
rade Max Hayes as editor. Their lat-
est tack is to propose organic changes
in the organization that will lessen
the funds and make the continued
support of the paper impossible.
"We are now getting in line for
the spring campaign," writes Com-
rade Troxel of Cripple Creek, Colo.,
"and the workmen will
now begin to vote for themselves.
We made a pretty good showing
in the recent election and I think
we will hold our own two years
from now. It looks better from
now on."
The world is getting worse.
From now on we are to be denied
our weekly laugh over the Refer-
endum and its comical sayings.
Ford has cut out all "capitalist
sheels" he says, from his exchange
list, "and the HERALD goes with
the bunch, along with the Appeal to
Treason." Really now, Ford is
sadly lacking in poise.
By taking the head of the tickets
in the various elections to get its
comparisons in the recent state elec-
tions the Rand school runs the risk
of getting a figure in some instances
that does not represent the normal
party strength. But even if it takes
the head of the ticket, that is, gov-
ernor, this year, it should make its
comparisons with the gubernatorial
vote of two years ago. The
figures taken for comparison should
be those that really indicate the
party strength. Thus, by the
figures chosen for Wisconsin the
Rand school figures out a loss of
thirteen per cent for the Wiscon-
sin vote, whereas the vote for gov-
ernor really remained practically
stationary. In the case of Mis-
souri also, the Rand school figures
out a percentage of loss of 11,
whereas the party cast as many
votes for its gubernatorial candi-
date this year as it did two years
ago, and a few hundred to spare.
Figured in this way the showing of
Indiana and some of the other states
would be much better.
Dates for National Organizers.
J. L. FITTS: West Virginia, un-
der the direction of the state com-
mittee.
GEO. H. GOEBEL: Wash-
ington, under the direction of the state
committee.
J. Mahlon Barnes: Nat. Sec'y.
A NEW SWEDISH PAPER.
The Comrades are requested to assist in
boasting Svenska Socialisten, recently
launched at Rockford, Ill., and which is
the only Swedish paper representing the
Socialist Party. Address: A. A. Pat-
erson, Box 2082, Rockford, Ill.

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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when the number of cars and engines
has been greatly increased within the
year; neither does he tell us anything
about the additional millions of water-
ed stock he has just quietly handed
out to the stockholders, and the extra
fat dividends that he so lavishly hands
over. We are left to infer that God
has been so bountiful to the great
northwest as to leave the facilities of
the railroads entirely inadequate to
cope with the situation.
If there is any collusion between the
railroads and the gamblers in wheat,
Jim Hill evidently does not know any-
thing about it, and the same may be
said of the coal dealers.
Minneapolis. J. E. NASIH.
To the Editor: The enclosed ap-
peal, which you are respectfully re-
quested to publish in your paper, was
recently received by the Executive
Committee of the New York branch
of the Russian Social-Democratic La-
bor party, for publication in this
country. The appeal explains itself,
and it therefore seems unnecessary to
expatiate upon its urgency. We have
no doubt that, as a Socialist and an
editor, you fully appreciate the signifi-
cance of the impending events in
Russia, and that you will see to it that
the widest publicity and also editorially
lend your support to the cause it ex-
pounds.
Thanking you in advance on behalf
of the Russian proletariat, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
B. H. BRUMBERG,
For the Committee.
New York, Dec. 19.

Socialists in Action!

**The Wisconsin Socialist Law
Makers and Officials.**
IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—
Benjamin Baundell, Henry Rine,
Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild,
Max Grass, Robert Bucher, Emil
Seidl, August Strehlow, Henry
W. Grant, Edward Schranz,
Nicholas Petersen, John Has-
mann, Supervisors—Frank
Boness, James Sheehan, Martin
Mies, Charles Jeske, Gustav
Geerdts, Justices—Carl P. Dietz,
Richard Beyer, Constables—
Herman Kautz, Edw. Gardner,
John Green, County Surveyor—
Alex. Glawer, School Director—
William A. Arnold.
IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E.
Decker, L. P. Christianson, W.
J. Kostermann, Christian Jorgen-
sen, Supervisors—Wm. Ditt-
mann, John Pulda.
IN MANITOWOC: Mayor—Henry
Stolze; Aldermen—A. J. Bra-
meier, John Kaufmann.
IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen—
Conrad Hoffman, David Gross,
Supervisor—Ernst Teadie.
IN PLYMOUTH: Aldermen—
Frank Sanders (Second Term).
IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J.
Rummel, Senator. Wm. J. Al-
dringe, Edmund J. Berner, Frank
Brockhausen, Sr., Carl D.
Thompson, Frank J. Weber,
Assemblymen.
Milwaukee: Monday was the
last meeting of the city council for
the year, and the city fathers spent
a part of the time in horseplay.
Ald. Wittig (D) of paving brick
fame, being the butt of most of the
ridicule and funny work. Among
the serious things accomplished was
a decisive vote against proceeding
with an appraisal of the Lindworm
farm site by the Real Estate Board,
as an evidence that the outrageous
price asked for that site for a park
tends to cover the whole propo-
sition with suspicion. City Atty.
Kelly notified the council that he
had drafted the legislative bills he
was ordered to put in shape.
Among these are several measures
initiated by the Social-Democratic
members. The city attorney also
replied to the request of the coun-
cil for information as to what
warrant the private detective
agencies had for carrying on their
peculiar line of work. He said the
detective and private police organi-
zed under no special law but ex-
isted under the right of one person
to hire his services to another.
Only two of the agencies had any
repute or permanency, he reported.
The resolution of Ald. Grass, in-
structing the city attorney to pro-
ceed against the C. & N. W. Ry.
and the local street railway for the
collection of unpaid assessments for
street improvements, was passed.
The total amount involved is
\$1,729.67, and the claim would soon
be outlawed if immediate action
were not taken. Parenthetically,
it is to be hoped the city attorney
will show more ginger in this than
he did in pushing the proceedings
to compel the street railway to
sprinkle its tracks.
Ald. Strehlow introduced a re-
solution asking that a bill be drafted
to compel the return to the police-
men and firemen of the moneys
paid into the police and firemen's
pension fund by them, there being
strong feeling over the fact that
men on the forces are obliged to
contribute two and a half per cent
of their salaries a month to the
fund, all of which they lose abso-
lutely when either chief at his
pleasure decides to discharge a man
from his respective force. This
resolution was introduced by the
alderman on his own initiative, and
should be withdrawn or amended,
as it would in effect abolish the
pension system itself. We stand
for pensions for workmen, and our
fight on the existing system is the
outrageous way in which it is ad-
ministered. We do not have to
burn the house to get rid of the of-
fending goblin.
Jack London started on his seven
year trip round the world on Dec.
15. He put out into the Pacific in
a boat built by his own hands.
Caste-Consciousness in Boston.
"I don't see your brother here this
evening," said a guest to his host at
a large party in Boston. "No," was
the reply, "You see I had to draw the
line somewhere."

HERE IS THE RUB!

It is necessary to have the co-
operation of every workingman to
make a success of the movement for
a universal better life. Many work-
ingmen are already putting their
energy into this movement. Many
want to, but are of the belief that
their small mite does not amount to
much. We want to correct this im-
pression. This workingmen's
movement of Social-Democracy is
a campaign against the evils of
wage-slavery and as such the funds
for the campaign must, of neces-
sity, come from the pockets of the
wage-earners. This fact is conclu-
sive proof that most contributions
are small ones. Here is an oppor-
tunity to make a small amount do
a great duty. Every little bit helps.
Subscribe to one or more shares of
stock in the Social-Democratic
Pub. Co. This will help to publish
the paper that is weekly educating
the people to aid you in fighting
your cause. Teach them to under-
stand what you are fighting for.
Enlist them in your army of work-
ers. Is it not for your benefit to do
all in your power? We, with your
aid, are going to keep this move-
ment growing. But we want your
aid. And we believe that by asking
for it we will get it. Don't disap-
point us. Send in your bit now.
Fill out the blank below and help us
help your cause.
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MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT IN PROBATE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss. I, m.
Judge of the Court of the County of MILWAUKEE,
do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct
copy of the order of the Court of the County of MILWAUKEE,
made on the 27th day of December, 1906, in the case of
NICKOLAUS STEINBACHER, late of the City of Milwaukee,
deceased, having been duly granted to MARK
STEINBACHER by this Court:

IT IS ORDERED, That the time from the date
of the death of the said NICKOLAUS STEINBACHER, late of the
City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee,
deceased, having been duly granted to MARK
STEINBACHER by this Court:

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims
and demands of all persons against the said
NICKOLAUS STEINBACHER, deceased, be
examined and adjusted before the Court, at
the Court Room of the Court House, in the City
of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular
term thereof appointed to be held on the first
Tuesday of September, 1907, and all creditors
are hereby notified thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice
of the time and place at which said claims
and demands will be examined and adjusted
as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for
said creditors to present their claims and de-
mands, be given by publishing a copy of this
order and notice for four consecutive weeks,
once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic
Herald," a newspaper published in the County
of Milwaukee, the first publication to be with-
in fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1906.
By the Court, PAUL O. CARPENTER,
County Judge.
RICHARD ELSNER,
Attorney of Estate.

HAT
T
S

Wm. Gerhard
907
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CAPS

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ORGANIZED LABOR

Late Views of the Courts on Trades Unions.

Private unincorporated societies
like trades unions are not recog-
nized at common law as having any
legal existence apart from the mem-
bers. They are rated as partner-
ships, and to enforce a right either
for or against them the name of
every individual member must be
set forth, hence in some states there
is no power to sue or be sued in the
name of the union, and without a
special statute the common law
rules as to unions prevail in full
force. In such states it is not error
to refuse an injunction against a
union. In some jurisdictions they
may now sue or be sued in the
name of the unions, hence they as
well as their members may be en-
joined, they may be fined for violat-
ing the injunction, and may be
guilty of a crime and fined for con-
tempt of court.

Where there is a conflict in the
obligations of a member of the
union and the public, the latter is
paramount. An employer has a
perfect right to employ non-union
men when union men are out on a
strike, and agreements to employ
none but union men have been de-
clared invalid.

That labor has the right to or-
ganize as well as capital is well
established. Labor unions may
strike peaceably, and may persuade
but not intimidate others to join
them. Picketing is sometimes sus-
tained, but under varying circum-
stances has been held illegal. In
some jurisdictions a peaceable boy-
cott will be enjoined on the princi-
ple that the acts though legal when
committed by one, if, when
committed by many in an agree-
ment they injure another or destroy
his business, they become an unlaw-
ful conspiracy which the courts will
enjoin. When members of a union
agreed to prevent the employment
of other men in their place by call-
ing a strike, and by force, threats,
intimidation, and picketing, they
were guilty of a conspiracy—Current Law.



Copyright "Workmen demand their rights. Outraged! I'll get an injunction!"

Let Us Be Joyful.

How happy the working people
ought to be. They have made so
many improved machines that
3,000,000 little children are now at
work. Yes, infants and little chil-
dren do so much work that a million
men have nothing to do, and can
spend their whole time begging and
stealing and go to jail and get
hardened in sin and crime! How
lovely it is! Society will soon be
entirely relieved from the merry
frolics of innocent childhood, and
the stern nobility of manhood and
the calm repose of old age, unless
laboring men do their duty to them-
selves and posterity by taking the
whip-handle in governing the coun-
try, instead of being whipped into
line by politicians and capitalists
seeking their own personal aggran-
dizement and not the general wel-
fare of the people.—Labor Stand-
ard.

Resolutions on Trade Unions

Passed by last National Socialist
Convention.
The trade and labor union move-
ment is a natural result of the capi-
talist system of production and is
necessary to resist the encroach-
ments of capitalism. It is a weapon
to protect the class interests of la-
bor under the capitalist system. However, this industrial struggle can
only lessen the exploitation, but

it cannot abolish it. The exploita-
tion of labor will cease only when
the working class shall own all the
means of production and distribu-
tion. To achieve this end the work-
ing class must consciously be-
come the dominant political power.
The organization of the workers
will not be complete until they unite
on the political as well as the in-
dustrial field on the lines of the
class struggle.

The trade union struggle cannot
attain lasting success without the
political activity of the Socialist
party. The workers must fortify
and permanently secure by their po-
litical power that they bring from
their exploiters in the economic
struggle. In accordance with the
decisions of the International So-
cialist Congresses in Brussels, Zu-
rich and London, this convention
reaffirms the declaration that the
trade and labor unions are a ne-
cessity in the struggle to aid in
emancipating the working class, and
we consider it the duty of all work-
ers to join with this movement.

Neither political nor other dif-
ferences of opinion justify the divi-
sion of the forces of labor in the in-
dustrial movement. The interests
of the working class make it im-
perative that the labor organizations
equip their members for the great
work of the abolition of wage
slavery by educating them in So-
cialist principles.

Union Drivers.

The following liverymen in Mil-
waukee can furnish union drivers
on request. Their barns are not
unionized, but they employ some
union men. When ordering a rig
insist on a union driver:
C. J. Crocker, 277 Milwaukee st.
Fass & Nicolai, 730 Third st.
L. A. Jung, 2425 Vliet st.
M. A. Kohn, 850 36th st.
Geo. Lepper, 506 Eleventh st.
Dan Mahoney, 252 Highland Pl.
Sam. R. Miller, 539 Market st.
John Nollan, 140 Detroit st.
Chas. Rappart, 304 Eighth st.
Rich. G. Strandt, 1105 Fourth st.
Wm. Tegen, 699 Tenth st.



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UNFAIR LIST:
Light Horse, Housen Clear Co. of Milwaukee.
The Burger Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
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The F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
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facturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
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waukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers,
gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jagger Bakery, Milwaukee.
Carpenter-Bishop Bakery, Milwaukee.
Famper & Wiegmann, better known as the
P. & W. Oat Co. of La Crosse, Wis.,
manufacturers of Oats and Tobacco.
The Josephine Clothing Co.,
The Block & Co., manufacturers of the
Hanging Rock Line Stores.
The Oyston Coal Co. of Orest, Bay.
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UNION BREAD

The following downtown restau-
rants use union bread:
Jacobs, Third and State streets.
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near
Second Ward Bank.
Miller Cafe, East Water and
Mason streets.
Moll & Thane, East Water and
Michigan streets.
Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street,
between East Water street and
Broadway.
Albion Hotel, Michigan street,
between Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Windor Hotel, Milwaukee street,
opposite Shubert theater.

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

Berger, H. 2603 Lisbon Ave.
Braun, Isidor 3311 North Ave.
Deuster, Frank 2101 Lloyd St.
Ebling, T. 617 Third St.
Eich, John 2725 North Ave.
Eisenhardt, Ad. 2126 Kilbourn Ave.
Ertle, G. 514 14th St.
Fleischer, Alvin 922 5th St.
Graeven, Louis 357 National Ave.
Grustner, Wm. 1124 Lincoln Ave.
Guttske, Wm. 1030 23rd Ave.
Hach, Caspar 527 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Hackbarth, O. E. 372 Lincoln Ave.
Hertzberg, Ed. 2812 Lisbon Ave.
Holl, Albert 602 State St.
Kadlec, Emil 304 Reed St.
Kauter, D. 695 Forest Home Ave.
Lemberger, Jos. 980 19th St.
Lindner, Paul 2102 Cherry St.
Lueenberg, Wm. 685 Pearl St.
Mayer, Frank 528 Sherman St.
Mayras, Emil 891 Holton St.
Mauer, Lor. 485 Maple St.
Mews, Chas. 1629 Galena Ave.
Mueller, Hubert 672 3rd St.
Oswald, William 1201 Chestnut St.
Puls, John 1173 6th St.
Reinhardt, Chas. 916 8th St.
Ritterberg, Ernst 2439 Lisbon Ave.
Sammer, George 692 35th St.
Schneider, Louis 596 6th Ave.
Schneider, Ernst 1161 6th St.
Schlathian, Karl 241 4th St.
Singer, Fred 291 Lake St.
Weis, Leo 501 Harmon St.
Wengart, Fred 630 21st St.
Wilde, A. 776 15th St.
Wendler, Aug. 698 Mitchell St.
Crestina, Jos., 16th and Monroe Ave.,
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to see at this time of the
year. Look over your
fuel supply and see if it is
not time you were placing
your order, so that you
will be ready when zero
weather comes. Do not
be caught napping. Re-
member that the profits
on all orders for coal,
wood and coke placed with
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in the Social-Democratic
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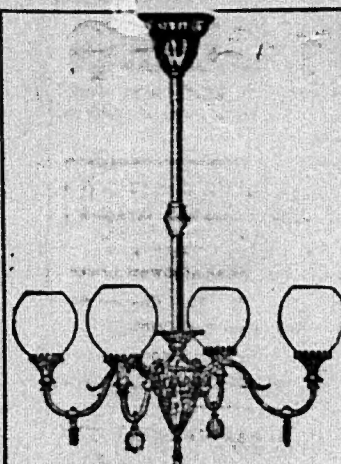
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Home Looks "Cheerfuler"

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Your parlor is greatly improved by a well balanced fixture—neat lamps—uniform in appearance.

THE No. 61 WELSCH LAMP spreads a white, soft, powerful light.

It's the nearest lamp ever built.

\$1.00, put it in your home.

Milwaukee Gas Light Company
182 Wisconsin Street

The Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank of Milwaukee will increase its capital stock to \$250,000 within a week or so. This has been made necessary, it is said, by the rapidly growing volume of the bank's business.

The advertiser will appreciate it when you buy, if you will tell him you saw his advertisement in the HERALD.

THE SECOND SOCIALIST POSTER IS NOW READY.

It is the same size as Poster No. 1, 10x26 inches, and GIVES THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS, AND SHOWS WHAT THE SHARE OF THE WORKERS IS IN THEIR PRODUCE. These figures are absolutely reliable, being prepared by a former statistician employed in the census bureau.

This is the second in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucian Saul. With the utmost care, from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouthpieces.

EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2, folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

EVERY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION should have it framed (or pasted on wood or card board), for display on the walls of its meeting rooms or at its open air meetings.

PRICE, POSTPAID:
Single copies Five cents
Twenty copies Fifty cents
Twenty-five copies One dollar
One hundred copies Three dollars

For Sale at the Office of the Social-Democratic Herald.

Social-Democratic Herald,
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Poster No. 1, shows the comparative strength of Numbers and in wealth of three great classes in this country into which capitalism has divided the people. Other posters to follow. Prices the same in all cases.

THE VANGUARD PAMPHLETS

Honest Answers to Honest Questions.

By Allen L. Benson. Author of Socialism Made Plain, Confessions of Capitalism, New Zealand's Answer to Socialism, etc. A handy, pleasing little pamphlet to hand your neighbor or the fellow who only needs to be shown.

Socialism and the City.

By Winfield R. Gaylord. Here you have in small compass just the historical facts you need to post up on the development of the modern municipalities and to explain some of its manifestations.

Letters to an American Farmer.

By Clayton J. Lamb. This pamphlet has already stood the test as a fine propaganda work among farmers. It is written by a farmer.

Child Labor in the United States.

By Ira B. Cross. A survey of the course of child labor as it exists in the country to-day. Full of verified facts on the subject.

Babel on Trades Unionism.

The pamphlet on trades unions, translated from the speech of Babel.

Each of the above 5 cents a copy. Twenty-five copies \$1.25, your own selection. Fifty copies will cost \$1.75, and one hundred copies \$2.75.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 SIXTH STREET MILWAUKEE, WIS.

STIRRING INDICTMENT BY MR. JACOBS!

"We have got to find a way of bringing our system of jurisprudence up to date," said Rev. H. H. Jacobs, warden of the University settlement at St. James' Episcopal church Sunday night, in his address on "Christianity and Strikes." Mr. Jacobs discussed the molders' strike, criticizing the bench, the employers, strikers and the press. He said the decision of Judge Sanburn did not meet the situation in that it harked back to the English law of centuries ago.

He declared that musty precedent and slavish fidelity to tradition stand more today in the way of progress than even the greed and rapacity of trusts. One reactionary decision, Mr. Jacobs said, goes further to put off the adjustment that must come than any other one element entering into the problem. He declared the laboring men feel that the courts and injunctions are always against them and in favor of the employer.

"We have got to provide a way of solving legal problems according to existing conditions rather than according to moth-eaten pronouncements of courts that never dreamed how the march of the world's progress would change conditions," he said. "It is a dangerous thing when, rightly or wrongly, labor is made

to feel by the courts that they are its enemies."

"Through all these long terrible months of the strike the press of Milwaukee has stood by with scarcely a word of protest, or light or leadership. A United States judge, appointed by President Roosevelt, the apostle of the square deal, a book man from our capital city and wholly out of touch with conditions in a great industrial center, has been brought to our city and has handed down a reactionary decision that harks back to the eighteenth century. A decision that holds the strikers in contempt, but which is better calculated to bring all courts and judges into contempt."

Unheeded by Public.

"In the meantime the public has gone about its business scarcely realizing that a war is on that involves 1,300 molders, with their wives and children number over 5,000 of our citizens. Because this same public has a stake in this strike I am here tonight. The non-combatants have some rights in all civilized warfare. The state within whose boundaries this war is waging has some rights. The public has a stake in this strike scarcely less important than the combatants themselves."

shocks the English aristocrats whom she is visiting. New Year's and Wednesday Matinees will be given.

ALHAMBRA.

The opening of "Wonderland" at the Alhambra Sunday afternoon



offers the banner attraction of the season at this theater. It eclipses

Hubbard, J. G., 100 Cherry st.
Kasner, Louis, 2627 Walnut.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut
Lange & Wells, 281 Third st.
Locher & Stiel, 106 Grand av.
Lutzeberger, Peter, 910 Center.
Marcouiller, A., 273 4th st.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.
Petr, Richard, 2731 Sycamore st.
Polaski, J., 614 35th st.
Preussing, G., 311 Third st.
Pressing, E., 2727 Fond du Lac av.
Reile, Val, 1331 Ch. riv.
Rietz, A. E., 1329 State.
Scherer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.
Schoenecker, J. C., 1215 Vliet.
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.
Urban, George, 2006 Lisbon av.
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.
Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av.
Zeidler, M. W., 80 16th st.

East Side.

Curtis, R. A., 193 Wisconsin st.
Gorris, E., 573 East Water st.
Heilmann, Chas., 86 Mason st.
Klett, Edward, 706 Broadway.
Korte, E., 284 Brady.
Rogorinski, M. W., 163 Michigan st.
Schmidt, B., 683 Market st.
Trieb, Emil, 32 Charles Hotel.

South Side.

Bauer, A., 424 National av.
Boos, Geo., 201 Grove.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Dressen, A. F., 1002 Kinnekinic av.
Frank, M., 682 Scott st.
Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.
Gitz, J. A., 937 Kinnekinic av.
Gauer, J., 865 Kinnekinic av.
Hobermeyer, A. A., 723 National av.
Hantz, L., 1255 Kinnekinic av.
Jeggle, Joe, 972 Greenfield av.
Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.
Kammerer, P., Oaklawn, & Howell avenues.

Kempier, E., 307 Florida st.
Marohn, Chas., 487 1/2 Russell av.
Mieske, Edw., 452 Reed st.
Pernich, S., 272 Reed st.
Roth, Joe., 479 Clinton st.
Sent, W., 383 1st av.
Sh. W. E. M., 419 Clinton st.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnekinic.
Steingraeber, Wm., 511 7th av.
Thomas, C. H., 1222 Kinnekinic.
Unger, T. H., 116 Clinton st.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnekinic.

Cudahy, Wis.

Fisher, Wm., Puckert av.
South Milwaukee, Wis.

Albers, C. J., Kalk, W. J.
Rothkowiak, J., Hofer, M. J.
J. Holt.

Sheboygan, Wis.

Batler, Fred, 724 South 14th st.
Manitowish, Wis.

naufmann, Jno., 1204 Washington.

Hartford, Wis.

Ahren, H. A., Sprenger, A. A.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his ability." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Webster's Dictionary.)

in scenic beauty anything placed on this stage heretofore, and as for artistic merit in the combining of fantastic musical comedy and extravaganza "Wonderland" has been acknowledged the peer of both of its immediate predecessors, "Babes in Toyland" and "The Wizard of Oz." There are eight massive scenes presenting a veritable revel in fairyland, for the basis story of "Wonderland" is derived from the fairytale of the brothers Grimm narrating the strange adventures of the seven dancing princesses. Three sixty-foot baggage cars carry the scenery and costumes. The company numbers upward of seventy people. Seats are now on sale for the New Year's day matinee and evening performances as well as for the entire week.

BIJOU THEATER.

"Arizona," Augustus Thomas' great character play, comes to the Bijou tomorrow afternoon and all week, with an extra matinee on New Year's day. It is not a melodrama, but a drama of vivid colors and strong probability, with beautiful stage settings of frontier army



posts, invested with cavalymen, cowboys and strong types of far West womanhood. The stage settings were supervised by the great illustrator, Frederick Remington, and are true to life. The story of the play is thrilling, "suspensive" and relieved with comedy bits at just the right moments.

HIPPODROME.

The New Hippodrome will be opened on New Year's night with a popular concert by Channing Ellery's band of 50. The opening number will be preceded by a few speeches in which the new building will be dedicated. Mr. Ellery's band has been in the city for nearly a week rehearsing the program for the mid-winter concerts, while Mr. Ellery himself has personally superintended the building of the band stand and the shell behind it. With the announcement of the opening comes the statement that during the Ellery engagement there will be no reserved seats and that admission to all parts of the house will be 25 cents. Later, when the season of "circus-vandeville" is inaugurated, tiers of opera seats will be placed in the balcony and reservations may be made in advance, but at the same price as the general admission.

STAR THEATER.

The new "London Gaiety Girls Co." will appear at the Star the coming week and from all accounts it is safe to predict that the introduction will be mutually agreeable. The New London Gaiety Girls is a thoroughly new burlesque attraction, and has been launched by Cliff W. Grant, the well-known New York theatrical manager. Most of the principal members of the company are well known, among them being "The Wonderful Zerkalds" an act imported especially for this company from the music halls of Europe. The opening is a clever satire "Casey's Vacation" and the closing burlesque is a one act farce entitled "Skid-De-De-O" which gives an opportunity to introduce a lot of original comedy and tuncful music.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal next week the Avon Comedy Four will give their one act play "The New Teacher," to delighted crowds. Hawley and Leslie, the three Yamayata Japs, Buckley's dog circus, Billy Beard, "The Party from the Fourth," are among the other attractions.

Another \$150.00 Gone!

This week Milwaukee county comrades get busy in the deficit and wipe out \$125.00. The state comrades take off \$21.05 more. Total taken off this week, \$146.05.

Milwaukee County Deficit now \$786.55 State Deficit now \$785.46

	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	TOTALS
	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	\$ 2.00
	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	\$ 4.00
\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$ 8.00
\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$ 16.00
			\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$ 80.00
					\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$200.00
	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$500.00
	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$884.00

Now \$1671.55, was \$2500

SPORTING

Social-Democratic Bowling League

	Games Won	Lost	Per
Vorwaerts	42	20	69.0
Appeals	42	22	50.0
Toilers	42	22	50.0
LaSalle	39	18	49.1
Jungles	42	18	42.8
Comrades	39	13	33.3

Individual Averages.

	Games	Average
1. O. Shurr	3	184.
2. C. Klein	30	175.29
3. H. Roloff	15	169.9
4. Gemoll	27	166.23
5. Wilson	8	164.5
6. Bluhm	27	163.20
7. Kolwitz	39	163.7
8. F. Koch	6	163.
9. Fotsch	15	160.3
10. A. Roloff	33	158.28
11. L. Kugel	30	158.14
12. Mittenheim	27	156.12
13. Schmidt	27	155.6
14. Poehl	41	154.28
15. P. Krause	36	154.17
16. H. Koch	53	153.13
17. Perry	42	153.8
18. Ohl	21	153.
19. Pom	27	152.16
20. W. Krause	18	151.7
21. Lemke	36	150.21
22. Olson	30	150.14
23. O. Krause	12	150.5
24. W. Lecher	33	150.10
25. Bartels	12	150.
26. Fieting	3	150.
27. M. Klein	3	149.2
28. Oldenberg	2	149.16
29. Schuffenhauer	36	147.17
30. Lexow	15	146.3
31. Heumann	30	146.6
32. Ed. Lecher	42	146.5
33. Panyard	35	145.13
34. C. Kugel	30	143.12
35. Hoffman	32	143.4
36. O. Wild	30	140.35

Send Your Fuel Orders to H. W. Bistorius.

If you wish to avoid delay and annoyance place your fuel order at once. Later on when the weather gets colder there will be a flood of orders. It will take longer to deliver them. A word to the wise is sufficient.

By placing your orders here you assist the Labor Press and add to the agitation fund of the Social-Democratic party without one cent of extra expense to yourself.

All orders will be delivered by Union Teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that Union men can employ Union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know of, every Union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken and place his orders here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meetings of his local.

Send your orders by postal or call at the office, 344 Sixth st. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2394.

H. W. BISTORIUS.

Books and Herald for Less than Half Price!

Just to make it worth your while, the following offers are made:

Offer No. 1.
Five six-months' Herald subscription cards \$2.50
1 copy of "The Torch of Liberty" by John Spargo, music by Playton Brounoff50
1 copy "Songs of Socialism" by Harvey P. Moyer25
1 copy "The Promise of Peace" by W. R. Gaylord, song with music25

Total \$3.50

ALL FOR ONLY \$2.00

Postage, 5 cents extra.

Offer No. 2.

Five yearly ten six-months' Herald subscription cards \$5.00
1 copy of "The Torch of Liberty" by John Spargo, music by Playton Brounoff50
1 copy "Songs of Socialism" by Harvey P. Moyer25
1 copy "The Promise of Peace" by W. R. Gaylord, song with music25
1 copy "The struggle for

Classified Advertising

FOR SALE.
STOVE AND FURNACE repairs of every description at the STOVE SHOP, 200 West Water St. Tel. Grand 100.

WANTED.
NEW and 2nd hand RANGE and HEATING STOVES at low prices, stoves exchanged. 1 SOREPPA Street at Phone Grand 100.

WANTED.
WANTED—Orders for advertising novelties, buttons, society badges, etc., union label on all goods. Address 609 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Felt Hats, cleaned and reblocked at reasonable prices. H. V. WIERSMA, 122 Fifth St.

Existence" by Walter Thos. Mills 2.50
Total \$8.50
ALL FOR ONLY \$4.00
Postage, 25 cents extra.

As the number of books is limited, we reserve the right to withdraw these offers without notice.

Milwaukee Branches.
1st Ward Branch meets every second Tuesday of the month at 8:00 P. M., at 836 No. Water st. Richard L. Schmitt, 836 No. Water st., Secy.
2nd Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at 4th and Chestnut sts. Fred Koll, 373 Sheridan Lane, Secy.
3rd Ward Branch meets every 1st Wednesday of the month, at 221 Wisconsin st. E. T. Melms, 620 1/2 Lapham st., Secy.
4th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at 100 8th st. Jos. Salmaire, 517 Grand av.
5th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at 8:00 P. M., at 382 Washington st. Fred. Witte, 269 Greenish st., Secy.
6th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 504 4th st. John L. Reisse, 612 3rd st., Secy.
8th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 8:00 P. M., at Mann's hall, corner Mineral st. and 4th ave. G. H. Poor, 378 6th ave., Secy.
9th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at 1216 Cherry st. R. Schuffenhauer, 499 8th st., Secy.
10th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month at Wisconsin hall, 12th and Lee sts. P. E. Keller, 814 14th st., Secy.
11th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at Bulgryn's hall, cor. 9th ave. and Orchard st. Jos. Cordes, 518 Grove st., Secy.
12th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Hoff's hall, 901 Kinnekinic ave. Wm. Aldrich, 956 Robinson ave., Secy.
13th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at cor. 3rd and Wright sts. Henry Teetzel, 906 Holton st., Secy.
14th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at Schacht's hall, 12th and Lincoln ave. Ole Olson, 993 Forest Home ave., Secy.
15th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month at 1808 Vliet st. Henry Berner, 334 15th st., Secy.
16th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at 38 20th st. Jerome Underhill, 38 20th st., Secy.
17th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at 1044 Fellows hall, cor. Potter and Kinnekinic aves. Louis Arnold, 207 Hoddell ave., Secy.
18th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 499 Cramer st. cor. Greenish st. E. W. Huts, 487 Cramer st., Secy.
19th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. Louis Bauer, 461 20th st., Secy.
20th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at Harrison's hall, cor. Teutonia ave. and Clarke st. J. Kneppath, 1139 24th st., Secy.
21st Ward Branch meets every 2nd Tuesday of the month at Raschig's hall, cor. Buffum and Chambers sts. Every 4th Tuesday of the month at Kloman's hall, 1432 Greenish ave., near Concordia. Chas. Kanter, 1439 9th st., Secy.
22nd Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at Nie. Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave. Geo. Moerschel, 912 37th st., Secy.
23rd Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at corner 1st and National ave. E. J. W. Reinfeld, 623 American ave., Secy.
Town of Milwaukee Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at Nash and Kent ave. (Formerly Lehmann's hall) Adolph Schultz, Secy., R. R. 7, Sta. C, Town of Milwaukee, Wis.
Town of Greenfield Branch meets every 1st Thursday of the month at 11 Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham st. P. Bluhm, 724 25th ave., Secy.
Cudahy Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Sunday of the month at Scheinbein's hall, Cudahy, Wis. W. E. Powell, Secy.
South Milwaukee Branch meets every 2nd Tuesday of the month at the residence of O. Perganda, Secy., So. Milwaukee.
Lafayette Park Branch meets every 3rd Thursday of the month at Dietrich's hall, cor. 24th and Lincoln ave. P. Bluhm, 734 25th ave.
Town of Lake Branch meets every 1st Tuesday of the month at Geo. Schuetz's residence, 249 Highland ave. Chas. V. Schussler, 287 Oaklawn ave., Secy.
Jerush Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every 1st Saturday of the mth at 8:00 P. M., at 427 4th st. J. Weinstein, 605 3rd st., Secy.
Town of Wauwatosa Branch No. 1, meets every 1st Tuesday of the month at Herrschiller's hall 29th and Grand ave. A. Schroeder, Secy.
Finnish Branch of Milwaukee meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday of the month at the Socialia Home, 382 Washington st. Mr. Tuukkannen, 750 Dover st., Secy.
South Side Polish Section meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Olsawski's hall, 777 7th ave. S. M. Sokolowski, 859 Midland ave., Secy.
County Central Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at Giljsham's hall, 274 W. Water st. Carl P. Dietz, 748 16th st., Secy.
Women's Branches. Meetings in the afternoon.
South Side Woman's Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in the month at the Socialist home, 382 Washington st. Mrs. C. Germain, 502 Walker st., Secy.
West Side Woman's Club meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at 2 P. M. at Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave. Mrs. C. Menzie, 770 29th st., Secy.
East Side Woman's Club meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at F. Lock's hall, 37 Sherman st. Mrs. T. H. Ramstath, 609 Booth st., Secy.

North Side Woman's Club meets every 1st Thursday of the month at Gathke's hall, 1432 Green Bay ave. Mrs. C. Kleist, 1336 8th st., Secy.

JANUARY FIRST

On the first of January interest will be credited on all Savings Accounts and added to the amount on the books. Don't you wish you had a nice sum coming to you? A good resolution to make is to start a savings account now. \$1.00 and upwards will do it here. Home and Pocket Banks supplied—3 per cent. Interest allowed.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK

GRAND AVE. AND SECOND STREET
Pankinton Block

An Ideal Socialist Novel

HENRY ASHTON

Grand Sylvester Ball

BENEFIT John Feeley
Widow and Children

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE CONFERENCE BOARD

Iron Molders' Union

SOUTH SIDE TURNER HALL
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 31

Music by J. A. Felski's Orchestra
PRIZE WALTZ Tickets 25c At the door 50c
Ladies Free.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.



HAPPY NEW YEAR, MILWAUKEE!

A Happy New Year to you, Milwaukee!

This seasonable greeting from the Social-Democrats is not lightly proffered. We are a party of action, of fulfillment, and so there is purpose in our greeting. We stand for a progressive force in society. We are proud of the progress already made. We mean to have more of it. We wish Milwaukee a Happier New Year!

Milwaukee has been immeasurably the gainer by having a fraction of her citizens banded together into a Social-Democratic movement, and working for human betterment in her midst. It has already toned her up a bit! As in all modern industrial cities she has a vast victim class in her population, and the Socialists are coming to the rescue.

The problem of getting order and human justice out of a situation that oozes social and industrial injustice, and fraud, and inhumanity at every pore, is appalling. Yet we have the faith that moves mountains, the faith that will batter down all wrong and redeem the world for mankind, and make it a livable place for the humblest and most lowly. Socialism will lift up the lowly and transform a world stratified with injustice and successful fraud and selfishness, into a commonwealth, a true brotherhood of man.

And what has Social-Democracy accomplished in Milwaukee thus far?

Not much, and yet a great deal!

It is no small thing that for the first time in the city's history the corporation lobbyist has been practically banished from the city hall. There was a time when this scaly breed so infested the committee rooms that the aldermen could hardly meet in peace. There are Social-Democrats in the city council now and the lobbyists have drawn off at a distance waiting in the hope that the wave of Social-Democracy will recede after a while and that they can then take up their old tricks again. The presence of Social-Democrats in the council has also aroused Milwaukee to a better sense of the value of franchises that used to be recklessly given away. It has been educating people on that line, and this is a social gain.

The entrance of the Social-Democrats into public life made possible the successful passage of the municipal electric lighting project, by which the people will escape from the fearful hold-up of the artful Mr. Beggs and his plunder crew. And this is a big gain. And we are going after the street cars next.

The work of the Social-Democrats has already borne fruit in another direction. It has actually forced the gas monopoly to reduce the price of gas. And again this year we will battle in Madison to get the word "exclusive" out of the gas company's franchise, which is the laying of the foundation for municipal gas, at cost, to the people.

And don't forget the fine work the Socialist aldermen did in saving the city from a terrible squeeze in that Sixth street viaduct affair. Not only were thousands saved, but notice was served on the railroads that the old days when they ran the city were past and that henceforth they were no greater than any individual.

And do not forget that papers like the *Sentinel* raised the dire cry, when the Social-Democrats were first elected, that the stability of the city was threatened, that the impracticable Socialists would wreck the city's credit, and bring disaster upon it by their "visionary" schemes. Has that come to pass? Do you know what happened! For the first time in the city's history this year the city has not had to borrow money of the banks to tide the city government over till after the new taxes are collected! Is there any calamity about that!

And have you noticed that there has been a lowering in taxes on the little fellows' homes? It is only an indication of something that is going to happen later on. In this city there has always been a dishonest collection of taxes. The big manufacturers have been outrageous tax dodgers, and so the Social-Democrats began to show up the fact. The result is what might be expected. The old party tax commissioners have had to get busy! What little improvement they have brought about is only a drop in the bucket. We will get better results than that before we are through.

By the way, speaking of Milwaukee's credit, did you notice the cartoon the *Sentinel* printed on its first page on December 21? It was headed "City's Credit the Best." And it showed Miss Milwaukee being complimented on the fact that her bonds "were the best in the West." What a confession for the *Sentinel* to make, when it had been saying that if the Socialists got a finger in the city government Milwaukee would go bankrupt!

Well, anyway, we wish Milwaukee a Happy New Year.

The Rev. Father Durnin of St. Rose's Catholic church, preached a Christmas Day sermon which was somewhat out of the ordinary. In it he faced the social problem manfully, referring to it as "the social unrest arising out of inequality." And then he said "To cry 'Down with the Socialists' is as revolutionary as to cry 'Down with the trust.' I say to the man of capital, reckon with the Socialist, treat with the Socialist, reckon and treat with them in all charity. If you cannot see the why of this, turn back to the sermon on the mount." The spirit shown in these words comes as a refreshing relief from the anathemas that have been hurled at us from certain other Catholic pulpits in this city in the not very far past.

Some medical fakery are just now buying space in the newspapers to defraud the people with an alleged cure for consumption, which is given out as news, although it is a proprietary advertisement under false pretenses. To show the utter lack of conscience of these newspapers one has only to notice that the advertisements are printed as straight reading matter with the same headings as are used for news—which is a low fraud on their readers. A Milwaukee physician had his attention called to this "prescription" that is given as "news." It is given as a prescription that anyone can go and have filled at a drug store, whiskey, glycerine and a certain pine oil. The physician went to a drug store to investigate and found that the pine oil named in the advertisement, was to all in-

tents and purposes common pine oil worth about five cents, and put out under a fancy label, at a fancy enough price to pay for all the expensive advertising and a big fat profit for the fakery beside. Our newspapers ought to be ashamed of themselves.

It must be said that the health commissioner has not borne out the great promise that was made for him when appointed. In almost everything he has done he has shown himself small and unprogressive. His action in trying to get the garbage works into private profit-skimming hands has been his worst break. Then his action with regard to the pest house, his desire to get his clutches on the Emergency hospital, etc., have all shown him to be itching for domination

and autocratic rule. His latest clash was with Principal Ulrich of the Sixth District school. It was over the vaccination question. There are two views of vaccination held by reputable people. One view is that vaccination "has stamped out small pox." The other is that it is a crime against nature to inoculate the human blood with the filth from cow sores and that small pox has not diminished because of vaccination but by reason of improved sanitary conditions of our cities and homes, for small pox is admittedly a "filth disease." Bading sought to vaccinate the school children and Ulrich refused to pass round the slips asking parents if they wanted their children inoculated. Now the superintendent of schools has made an investigation and says Ulrich acted within his rights, as the School Board had never authorized him to get the children ready for vaccination.

The Frost interurban car people sent every alderman and city official a box of non-union cigars for Christmas. The Social-Democratic aldermen had two good reasons for sending the gifts back. First, because they do not believe that representatives of the city should accept gifts from corporations, especially from those that the city must deal with from time to time. Such gifts pave the way to greater temptations later on. Second, because the cigars were non-union, and therefore the product of a labor-squeezing establishment.

Were the Social-Democrats the only ones to send the cigars back?

It is funny sometimes to hear our friend, the enemy, talk. Thus the *Sentinel* of Wednesday morning said in its news columns that Comrade Berger was in consultation with National Secretary Barnes in Chicago, considering means by which the national body could aid "in the attempt being made to bolster up the party in Wisconsin." It is to laugh.

A little child died of lockjaw on the South Side the past week as a result of vaccination poisoning. The worst of it is that the vaccination was done by a reputable physician in the course of a wholesale inoculation of school children with the cow pus that is alleged to prevent small pox. If this was a solitary case, it wouldn't be so bad.

If that elevator man whose car killed a young woman in the Wells building had been worth millions of dollars, do you for a moment suppose he would have gone to jail?

NOTICE! Will the writer of the letter regarding the Hub advertisement, please call or send address to this office.

A WINNER!—NOW READY! "Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

Our advertisers are helping the cause; why not help our advertisers?

There Was a Difference.

A rich man once visited his magnificent stables and watched an old groom currying a favorite horse.

"You have worked for me a long time, haven't you, Sam?" queried the rich man.

"Yes, sir," replied the groom. "Me an' this hoss have worked for you seventeen years."

"Ah, and I hope you have been well treated, Sam," said the employer.

"O, I ain't complainin' none," said Sam. "But me an' th' hoss was sick at th' same time, an' I noticed that while you hired a doctor for th' hoss you docked my pay for th' time I lost."

—Ex.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

This is
the day and time
for happiness.
May yours be A
HAPPY NEW YEAR
Archie Tegtmeyer
302 NATIONAL AVE.
& COR. GROVE ST.

Health, Wealth and a
Happy New Year
to all!
Aug. H. Stecher Co.
JEWELER
280 Third Street
Corner State Street
Henry F. Stecher,
Manager.

A NEW CAMPAIGN!

The management of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD is going after twenty-five thousand new readers for the HERALD in the next twelve months. Are you with them. The remarkable progress of the Social-Democratic party in the state of Wisconsin and in Milwaukee especially has made this possible. But we cannot do this alone, and we want your help.

This is one of the times when we are willing to carry the larger part of the burden. We have sent out blanks to all the readers of the papers with a request to fill it up with names of friends whom you think would be interested in the paper. We are going to send the HERALD to your friends three weeks free of charge and give them a chance to try the paper. Here is a good chance for you to put in a few good ticks for the cause of the workingman. You will be under no obligations by sending in the list and we do the rest. Push a good thing along and make the old parties sick at the next election. Remember, twenty-five thousand by 1908.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

THE IDEAL SHOE STORE

Extends to all
its patrons and
friends a Happy
and Prosperous
New Year.

"The Ideal"
443 Eleventh Ave.

No sympathizer with the struggle of the down-trodden and oppressed should fail to secure a copy of this great work!

POVERTY

By ROBERT HUNTER.

An aid to Socialist workers, this book has no superior. It is by the author, vividly setting forth the condition of the poor in our great industrial centers.

Paper, 15 cts. 25 cents.

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

A Happy New Year

To All Our
Patrons
and Friends

J. BRUETT &
SON
Clothing and Gent's
Furnishings
1721-1723 Fond du Lac Ave.
Corner 18th Street

Happy and Prosperous New Year

Lamers Bros.
SHOES
354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Socialists Must Talk Facts

A copy of the poster of the Social-Democratic Party in your pocket will stop any argument against your cause.

Be wise. Who has the money?

Socialist Poster No. 1 shows the amount of wealth of the different classes by facts and figures.

Socialist Poster No. 2 gives the facts and figures as to whose labor produces the wealth.

ARE YOU GETTING WHAT
BELONGS TO YOU?

Send for these posters and find out where you are at.

Single copy 5c. Twelve copies 50c.
Twenty-five copies \$1.00.
One hundred copies \$2.00.

Social-Democratic
Publishing Co.
344 Sixth St. Milwaukee, Wis.

DAVIDSON

Three Nights Only—Mon., Tues., Wed.
Milwaukee New Year's and Wednesday

HENRIETTA CROSMAN

IN
ALL-OF-A-SUDDEN
PEGGY

Ernest Denny's Sprightly
Comedy

Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
Mats.—\$1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

BIJOU

Beginning SAT. SUNDAY 2:30
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEARS

AMERICA'S GREATEST PLAY ARIZONA

SAME GREAT COMPANY
ALL NEW SCENERY
Grand Production Complete

A \$1,500 Offering at Bijou
Prices

NEXT ATTRACTION
HARRY CLAY BLANEY

Twice Daily	STAR	2:30 8:15
Prices	Commencing Sunday Matinee	Ladies Day
10c	LONDON GAIETY GIRLS	Fri.
20c		Mat.
30c		and Night
50c		

Next: RIALTO ROUNDERS.

CRYSTAL AVON COMEDY FOUR

DAILY AT 2:30 7:45 and 9:30
Week of December 31st

"THE NEW TEACHER"
CRYSTALGRAPH

Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

Published by the
Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub. Co.

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Tin Can Brigade.
With early dawn, at break of day,
A mighty throng is on its way.
Along the street the heavy tread,
Of those who daily toil for bread.
The bone and sinew of the land,
The Tin Can Brigade.

They march along with stolid face,
By want and care bereft of grace,
But in their hearts a patient strength,
They will be victors, and at length
Will rule the land from sea to sea,
This Tin Can Brigade.

Ah! When the sleeping giant wakes,
And in his grasp his scepter takes,
That lies unused in labor's hand,
The workman then shall rule the land,
Will rule the land from sea to sea,
This Tin Can Brigade.

Pray for a leader firm and strong,
Who will unite 'gainst every wrong.
The forces of the union men;
As one great army. They shall then
By ballot rule from sea to sea,
This Tin Can Brigade.

S. A. NEVILLE.

Did you speak to that merchant
you are dealing with about adver-
tising in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC
HERALD?

The HERALD, ten weeks, to cts.

The Hippodrome
RICHARD KARR, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
OPENS TUESDAY, JAN. 1
ELLERY'S
50 MEN BAND 50 MEN
25c FOR ANY SEAT

Sixth and Seventh and Wells Str.

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NEW ZEALAND'S REPLY TO PESSIMISM.

BY
ALLAN L. BENSON

May now be had in pamphlet
form! Use it among working-
men. Use it among farmers.

Per copy 5 cents.
25 copies \$1.00
100 copies \$2.75

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

A MESSAGE FROM GIRARD

To the Readers of the Herald:

The Girard Cereal Co. manufactures the well-known cereal coffee, Nutreto.

The stockholders of this corporation are every one your sort of people.

In place of using the profits of the business to help destroy organizations of the working class, it is doing the reverse. It is doing more: it offers every union man and Socialist a product superior in every respect, and one that is made by your friends. Also the opportunity is yours to command respect from your dealer by convincing him it is to his interest to carry it for you.

Thousands of your comrades throughout the land have long since quit the coffee habit for Nutreto, and every reader of the Herald is invited to send us his name and address for a sample. We usually get 10c for this 6-oz. package offered you, but if you are out to be "shown," and are in this struggle as we are, to stand or fall together, the sample is yours for the asking.

Send us your name, also name of your grocer, assuring us by so doing you will give him no rest till you find Nutreto on his shelves, then watch our smoke! Every retailer in Milwaukee or suburbs who carries Nutreto will be given free mention in these columns at our expense by sending us his address. Can you do more for your press than you are doing in any other way? Get busy—DO IT NOW.

THE GIRARD CEREAL CO., Girard, Kan.
Trade supplied by C. P. DIETZ & CO., 1210 Walnut St.,
Phone North 984 MILWAUKEE, WIS.